The Pyongyang Times

No. 11 (46) THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Japan Communist Party Delegation Arrives Here

A delegation of the Japan Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on March 11 by special plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation led by its head, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Standing Committee Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee and General Secretary of the Japan Communist Party, consists of its deputy head Comrade Masayoshi Oka, Standing Committee Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrades Korehito Kurahara and Itaru Yonehara, Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee; Comrade Ichiro Sunama, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; and Comrades Koichiro Ueda, Tetsuzo Fuwa and Akira Kudo, Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party.

Thousands of Pyongyang citizens turned out to the airport to welcome the Japanese comrades.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun and Kim Gwang Hyop, Political Committee Members and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Li Song Wun, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Party; Comrades Pak Yong Guk, Ko Hyok and Chae Hi Jong, Members and Department Directors of the Party Central Committee; Kim Jung Rin, Candidate Member and Department Director of the Central Committee of the Party, and other leading functionaries of the Party and public organizations.

Also on hand were Chiao Juo-yu, Chinese Ambassador, and Pan Ginh Zang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

The guests exchanged greetings with leaders and other comrades of Korea.

Little girls presented flowers to the guests.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and members of the delegation answered the cheers of the welcomers, passing before them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung shaking hands with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto at the airport

JCP Delegation Feted

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a banquet on March 11 at the Okryu Hall for the visiting delegation of the Japan Communist Party.

Invited to the banquet were all the members of the delegation led by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and suite members.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun and Kim Gwang Hyop, Li Ju Yon, Han Sang Du and Hyon Mu Gwang, members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Party; leading functionaries of social organizations and responsible personages of Party organs.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Party members, Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit to Korea of Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and the members of the delegation.

Pointing out that the Korean and Japanese communists are the closest comrades-in-arms who have long fought together, Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that today when the two Parties and the peoples of the two countries are confronting common tasks of struggle, it is of great importance to strengthen the link between the Korean revolution and the Japanese revolution.

He said he was glad to meet Comrade Kenji Miyamoto who has visited Korea with other leading comrades of the Japan Communist Party, thus creating an opportunity to exchange opinions with the Workers' Party of Korea on questions of concern for the two Parties and the question of the international communist movement.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto expressed deep thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for the cordial and fraternal welcome accorded his delegation.

Noting that the two Parties of Japan and Korea, as Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, have steadily strengthened their militant friendship in the course of a protracted, arduous struggle, he stressed: This militant friendship is very precious to the Japanese communists.

Recalling his visit to Korea four years ago, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto said: Big events have taken place in the world Communist movement in these four years.

The Workers' Party of Korea, however, has always adhered to an independent, correct line on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and rapidly developed the economic construction of the country. This greatly pleases us.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with comradely friendship and fraternity.

Week of Solidarity with Vietnamese People

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the "Day of Nation-wide Anti-U.S. Struggle of the Vietnamese People," the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea set up a "Week of Support to the Anti-American Patriotic Struggle of the Vietnamese People" in order to strengthen militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people fighting the U.S. aggressor—the common enemy.

During this week the Korean people will extend support to the heroic Vietnamese people, together with the progressive people of three continents and of other parts of the world who will observe the week of solidarity with the Vietnamese people in accordance with the resolution of the first Tricontinental People's Solidarity Conference.

The week will be observed from March 12 to 19 Rallies and other mass events supporting the Vietnamese people's anti-American patriotic struggle will be organized extensively throughout the country.

TELEGRAM

Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to Premier **Chou En-lai** of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, upon hearing the unhappy news that the recent earthquake in the Singtai area of Hopei Province had caused a loss of lives and natural calamities.

Art Performance for JCP Delegation

Artists in Pyongyang performed on March 12 the music and dance epic "Glorious is Our Fatherland" at the State Acrobatic Theatre in welcome of the visiting delegation of the Japan Communist Party.

Present were all the members of the delegation.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Pak Gum Chol, Li Hyo Sun and Kim Gwang Hyop, Comrade Li Song Wun, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Party, and Comrade Pak Wung Gol, Minister of Culture.

The guests warmly acclaimed the performance of the 3,000 artists who depicted in songs, dances and poems the heroic struggle of the Korean people against foreign aggressors and the mass heroism displayed by the Korean people in socialist construction.

After the performance, Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and the members of the delegation, together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Choi Yong Kun and other leading comrades of the Workers' Party of Korea, stepped onto the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance.

Koreans in Japan Demand Nat'l Rights

The fifth session of the seventh Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was held from March 3 to 5. It adopted a resolution on further strengthening the struggle for defending the DPRK citizenship of Korean nationals in Japan and their democratic, national rights and accelerating the independent unification of the fatherland under the present situation in which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have become ever more undisguised in their policies of aggression and war, and persecution of Korean residents in Japan by reactionaries have become ever more rampant since the conclusion of the

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A Wave of Condemnation Sweeps North Korea

A wave of strong condemnation for the dispatch of South Korean reinforcements to South Vietnam is now sweeping the whole territory of North Korea.

Addressing an employees' meeting of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory, Chairman Kim Hong Jo of the factory trade union committee scathingly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique which is going to send one more division and one supplementary regiment of the puppet troops to South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder.

He branded the Pak Jung Hi clique as a dyed-in-the-wool stooge of U.S. imperialism and sworn enemy of the Asian people, which is offering South Korea to U.S. imperialism as a military bridgehead and supplier of cannon fodder.

Stressing that the desperate war escalation policy of U.S. imperialism is doomed, he said: Only a fiasco is in store for them.

Worker Li Jong Wi of South Korean origin said he was tormented by the presentiment that his son and younger brother living in South Korea were being taken to the shambles of South Vietnam. He appealed to the South Korean people not to allow a single youth to be taken to South Vietnam and wage a relentless struggle to bring back those already taken away.

Similar meetings was also held in the Songdo Political Economy College in Kaesong.

At the meeting, speakers said unanimously that they would never be indifferent to even a single young man of South Korea being dragged to South Vietnam as a bullet-shield for American imperialism.

They demanded Yankee imperialism to stop the criminal acts and get out of South Vietnam and South Korea at once.

U.S. Blockade Protested

The Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade strongly protested against the U.S. scheme for sea blockade against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. In its March 7 statement, it pointed out that such a scheme of U.S. imperialism was a provocative act violating even the elementary norms of international law.

Voicing wholehearted support to the February 17 statement of the Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the statement said that no one was allowed to infringe upon freedom of trade of all countries and the freedom of navigation on high seas.

In conclusion, the statement expressed the conviction that the provocative, piratic act of U.S. imperialism would meet with a strong protest and condemnation by the countries having trade relations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and all countries respecting the national sovereignty of nations and the international norms of navigation and that it would be checked by their united might.

Meanwhile, the Korean Shipping Company sent a telegram to the DRV Chamber of Commerce on March 8, denouncing the U.S. imperialists' scheme for sea blockade against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Pyongyang Students Support Vietnamese People's Struggle

On March 12, the teaching staff and students of the Kim Il Sung University held a meeting in support of the anti-American patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

Vietnamese students studying at this university were invited to the meeting.

Addressing the meeting First Vice-President Ji Chagg Ik of the university declared that the Vietnamese people's anti-American patriotic struggle is not only a struggle for the Vietnamese people themselves but also a lofty struggle for safeguarding the socialist camp and defending peace in Asia and the world.

Saying that the Korean people regard the U.S. imperialists' barbarous armed aggression against the Vietnamese people as an aggressive act on the Korean people themselves, he stressed the strengthening of the militant unity between the peoples of the two countries.

Together with the fraternal Vietnamese people, the Korean people, he emphasized, will carry on struggle until they drive out to the last man the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy, from South Korea and South Vietnam.

Then a Korean student and a Vietnamese student studying at the university took the floor at the meeting.

Angrily denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their brutal atrocities in South Vietnam over the past 16 years and for their intrigue for escalating the war of aggression on Vietnam, the Vietnamese student said that the Vietnamese people will fight resolutely until they drive the U.S. aggressors out of South Vietnam and win a final victory.

Korean Art Troupe Back from Burma

A troupe of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble which had been visiting Burma at the invitation of the Burmese Government returned home on March 10 by air.

Staying in Burma for about three weeks the Korean artists gave 15 performances and received warm welcome from the Burmese people.

Korean folk songs, Burmese songs, group and solo dances drew warm acclamation of the audience.

REPLY FROM MALI

Choi Won Taek, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Mahamane Alassane Haidara, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, replying to former's greetings upon his election as President of the National Assembly.

No Obstacle in Trade

INTERVIEW WITH A BRITISH TRADER

Recently Ronald James Gatehouse of the Entores Ltd. in England visited our country. At an interview with the *Pyongyang Times* reporter Pak Ju Sol which was held prior to his departure for home, he said:

I have made a nine-day stay in Korea. The aim of my recent visit to Korea was to promote trade between our company and North Korean trading corporations. I've accomplished, I think, my purpose of visiting your country very successfully.

While in Korea, I, on behalf of our Entores Ltd., concluded a 12-month term trade agreement with North Korean trading corporations.

We have also reached an agreement to extend the term for another twelve months when both parties consider it necessary to do so in the course of trade.

No obstacle stands in the way of expanding trade between Britain and North Korea, I think.

North Korea has many products which attract particular attention of British traders. I have keenly realized this during my stay in Korea.

Machine tools, metal products and other machines I saw in Korea were all of high quality.

North Korea abounds in natural resources.

I saw many new buildings in towns and the countryside. This gigantic undertaking, needless to say, requires colossal investment. The Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Museum of Korean Revolution I visited were such large buildings.

When I visited the Pyongyang Grand Theatre with architectural beauty, an impressive art performance was being given.

It is necessary, I think, to develop trade relations with North Korea that has made a great achievement in economic construction.

We concluded with North Korean trading firms not only an agreement but also a contract for making a long-term purchase of North Korean metal products. I am pleased with this. I believe that other British trading firms will follow our example.

VIETNAM, We Are With You

A "Week of Support to the Vietnamese People's Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle" is now being observed in our country.

Together with the world's progressive people who are marking a "week of solidarity with the Vietnamese people" in accordance with the resolution of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Conference held in Havana in January this year, the Korean people extend militant solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against the U.S. armed aggression.

The Vietnamese people, in their struggle for defending the country's freedom and independence, are dealing heavy blows to the U.S. aggressor troops who boast of "technical superiority," sending them into a hopeless quagmire.

The South Vietnamese people's armed forces have grown strong enough to frustrate any of the enemy's strategies and operations and have the initiative in the war firmly in their hands.

The South Vietnamese people and their liberation forces have crushed the enemy's recent offensive and successfully routed its "five operations." And the North Vietnamese people and their army have shot down 900 U.S. aircraft.

The triumphant fight of the Vietnamese people proves once again that no force on earth can conquer a people who wage a death-defying struggle for their country's freedom and independence, and it serves as a great encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle and as a practical example to them.

The sum-up of the past ten years shows that the U.S. policy of aggression is doomed to failure, and that the U.S. desperation only hastens its doom.

Nevertheless, the dollar imperialists are resorting to the desperate military gamble of war escalation to wriggle out of the difficult position.

Since the failure of the "search for peace" swindle, they, according to a new plan for the escalation of the war, have been bringing massive reinforcements from their mainland and South Korea and other U.S. satellite countries into their war in Vietnam, while stepping up the air attacks on North Vietnam.

They are also carrying on the "scorched earth operations" by using all available barbarous means of war including poison-gas and napalms.

But with no amount of desperation can they save themselves from their doom in the Vietnam war.

The Korean people, fully ready to share life and death with the Vietnamese people on the common front against U.S. imperialism, give wholehearted support to the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation with regard to the settlement of the Vietnam question.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its recent statement resolutely denounced the dispatch of supplementary South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique as a provocative act against the Vietnamese people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and clarified its stand that it would in no way look on such aggressive acts with folded arms and would continue to give the fraternal Vietnamese people every form of necessary assistance.

The Korean people regard the anti-U.S struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own. They will fight against U.S imperialism, the common foe, shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people until a final victory is won.

Art performance for the armymen (North Vietnam)

"VERY GOOD DEED"

Views have been different since olden times as to whether the ambassadorship is good or bad.

But people are at one in basically defining the mission of the ambassador, regardless of their differences about the ambassadorship. The ambassador is regarded as an official representative of his government, a man whose words and deeds represent the stand of his government. And this is natural.

On March 9 a new ambassador assuming such an official mission arrived at the place of his appointment. He was Mr. Shiroshichi Kimura, the first Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to South Korea.

This ambassador is not a greenhorn. He is a "veteran" professional diplomat who has a career of scores of years before and after the Second World War.

His ability as a "veteran diplomat" was exhibited at a special interview he had with the South Korean newsmen in Tokyo at the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs two days before his departure for his new post.

According to press reports from South Korea, he set out the basic idea of the mission he was to fulfil in South Korea. South Korean newsmen put special emphasis on two points enunciated in Kimura's basic idea. One is that the dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam "is a very good deed greatly contributing to America's Asian policy." The other is that "it is necessary to establish a system of co-operation among South Korea, Japan and Taiwan in order to remove the threat to peace from Asia."

These quotations are from a dispatch of South Korea's Dongyang Tongshin. The dispatch, opened with these quotations, even underlined that these two points were "stressed" by Kimura.

Everybody must agree that these two points were the most timely announcement of the views by a most reliable person.

Mr. Kimura's appointment as the ambassador to South Korea is a step taken on the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" went into force and it marks a milestone in the reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism. It is understandable, therefore, why the Sato Government attaches such a great importance to Mr. Kimura's appointment.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty," by the way, is a product of the American policy of aggression in the Far East.

The immediate aim of Washington is to realize a tie-up between Japan and South Korea and, on this basis, rig up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" with Japan as its core and then a "Pan-Asian anti-communist military alliance" so as to enlist more effective service of the American puppets in Asia in the execution of its policy of aggression in Asia.

In this connection, the Sato clique had a number of talks with Washington and concluded a contract for the supply of service. From this it is obvious what were the most important assignments the Japanese ambassador to South Korea received when leaving for his new post. They were only revealed by Kimura himself.

Sato seems to have deemed it necessary to inform, through Kimura, his Washington employer that he had not forgotten the tasks he had received from Washington. The Johnson Administration, which has got nervous about the repeated reverses, might have urged Sato to do so.

Kimura's recent recital of his assignments offered the world's people another opportunity to recall what is the true meaning of the "normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea."

Kho Gun Hyong

ZIMBABWE DAY

March 17 is the Zimbabwe Day—day of international solidarity with the Zimbabwe people who are fighting heroically for shaking off the yoke of British colonialism.

The Zimbabwe people have long been waging a stubborn struggle against the British colonialists for national liberation and independence.

The British ruling circles, who have been scheming to obstruct the genuine independence of the Zimbabwe people, maintain the colonial rule and use Zimbabwe as a bulwark for putting down the daily growing national liberation struggle of the African peoples, cooked up a White "government" by instigating the Smith racialist clique to unilaterally declare "independence" in November last year with the active support of U.S. imperialism.

The unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Smith clique is a grave challenge to the Zimbabwe people fighting for freedom and independence and a link in the chain of vicious machinations of the imperialists to strangle the fierce national liberation struggle in Africa.

Such wicked tricks of theirs can by no means be justified and tolerated.

The Zimbabwe people firmly oppose the plot of the British imperialists that attempt to maintain by deceptive means the rule of the White racialists.

In connection with the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Smith clique, many African countries have severed diplomatic relations with Britain and have taken resolute measures.

This is an expression of the firm determination of the African peoples who are determined to fight to the end in defence of the rights of the Zimbabwe people and for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. and British imperialists and the Smith clique for their criminal provocations in Southern Rhodesia and extend full support to and express solidarity with the Zimbabwe people and African countries in their struggle against these criminal provocations.

The provocative acts of the Smith racialist clique under the aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists will surely be smashed by the united struggles of the Zimbabwe people, the African peoples and the progressive peoples of the world.

The final victory is on the side of the Zimbabwe people who have risen up in a just struggle for national liberation and freedom.

United Indochina Invincible

Some time ago Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, called upon the Cambodian people to smash aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to safeguard the country's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity, braving any sacrifice. He voiced undivided support to the Vietnamese people in their fight against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialists.

Meanwhile, Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, in his telegram to Norodom Sihanouk, pointed out that the situation in the whole of Indo-China had become more serious than ever before as a result of the U.S. new intrigues. He expressed the hope that the peoples of the three countries in Indo-China would unite still further and help each other in order to win the victory of the joint struggle against U.S. aggression. The telegram extended firm support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people.

This is an expression of the unshakable determination of the Indo-Chinese peoples to march forward in firm unity in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. At the same time it is a warning to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in Bangkok, Saigon and Vientiane who are bent on stepping up their scheme for aggression and war all over Indo-China.

The U.S. imperialists are taking a large-scale ground and air offensive every day against the liberated areas of Laos in an attempt to occupy the whole of Laos including central and lower Laos bordering on the battle fields of Vietnam. Meanwhile, they, together with their lackeys in Bangkok and Saigon, are invading the territory of Cambodia and committing an atrocious act of killing peaceable inhabitants there and are creating the tense atmosphere along the border of Cambodia.

Behind such aggressive machination is a Washington's plan to form the "second Vietnam front" in Laos and Cambodia. Its aims are to obliterate the independence and independent development of Laos and Cambodia by extending its war of aggression to the whole of Cambodia and Laos lying between the South Vietnam front and Thailand which has been converted into their military springboard, and to intensify further its acts of war against both South and North Vietnam.

With a view to realizing this strategic plan the U.S. imperialists, while repeatedly saying that Cambodia and Laos are used as supply routes for the Vietcong," "The Vietnamese troops are active there," and "Both countries are used as refuge of the communists," made no scruple to employ brigandish method of repeating their open provocative acts under this pretext.

However, with no reckless war escalation scheme can the U.S. imperialists quench the unbending fighting spirit of the peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

The Laotian people have successfully beat back the large-scale U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys' attacks on Mt. Phou Khouth area and are dealing a heavy blow after another to the enemy. The Cambodian people are ready to smash in every step the provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Thailand and South Vietnam, standing guard on the outpost for defending the independence of their country and peace in Asia.

The Korean people, together with all the peace-loving people of the world, extend militant solidarity with the peoples of Cambodia and Laos in their just struggle for the country's independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity.

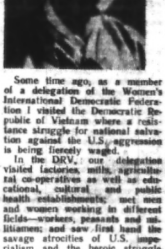
Invincible are the Laotian and Cambodian peoples who are firmly united with millions of people in their anti-U.S. common struggle.

Choi Si Hwan

Greetings to South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union, the central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union sent a telegram of greetings to the SVLWU congratulating the fraternal South Vietnamese women.

Highly praising the South Vietnamese women for taking an active part in the heroic anti-U.S. national salvation struggle together with the entire people, the telegram expressed the conviction that they would achieve greater successes in their struggle against the new war escalation policy of the U.S. imperialist and for the final victory of the Vietnamese revolution.



FIGHTING VIETNAM, HEROIC PEOPLE

CHOI GUM-JA
Vice-Chairman, Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea

Some time ago, as a member of a delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation I visited the Democratic Republic of Vietnam where a resistance struggle for national salvation against the U.S. aggression is being fiercely waged.

In the DRV, our delegation visited factories, mills, agricultural co-operatives as well as educational, cultural and public health establishments; met men and women working in different fields—workers, peasants and militiamen; and saw first hand the savage atrocities of U.S. imperialism and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people.

VIETNAM ACCUSES

Everywhere we went in Vietnam, we witnessed the vivid traces of the crimes committed by U.S. imperialism.

U.S. President Johnson keeps saying that U.S. planes are bombing only military targets in North Vietnam. But he is telling a lie.

At the foot of a picturesque hill on the outskirts of Thanh Hoa city lies T.B. sanatorium No. 71. Around the sanatorium were, we saw, more than 200 bomb craters.

This sanatorium was bearing the Red Cross ensign at its entrance and was flying the Red Cross flag. The American imperialist pirates chose this sanatorium as their target.

The same thing happened with a sanatorium in Quynh Lun District of Nghe An province, too. The Americans chose the Red Cross ensigns as their target. They dropped bombs and, moreover, strafed and rocketed the patients who were seeking shelter. Over 80 of the patients were killed instantly and some 30 heavily wounded patients died later. Among the victims were two girls who, having recuperated, were getting ready to leave the sanatorium.

In Nam Dinh, Dong Hoi and in all other places we visited, we saw schools, kindergartens, nurseries, hospitals, churches, temples and newly-built homes destroyed by American bombs. These ruins which one cannot see without pain accuse the U.S. imperialists of their crimes before the world.

The day will certainly come when the culprits pay dearly for the acts violating the conscience and morality of the man.

UNYIELDING PEOPLE

The people of Vietnam return the aggressors with a hot reception.

Wreckage of U.S. aircraft shot down by the Vietnamese people was to be seen everywhere we went.

A worker of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill who had lost wife in the U.S. bombing told me: "She was young like me. Ours was an ardent love. We worked harder to keep enjoying a free and happy life and contribute to making our country mighty and prosperous. But the enemy took her. I'll never lay down arms until we wipe out the Yankees to the last man."

Factories and enterprises, agricultural co-operatives and offices all have their own anti-aircraft batteries.

The workers stand rifles ready by their machines and the peasants do farming with rifles slung across their shoulders.

Particularly we were moved by the heroic struggle of Vietnamese women. The women of Vietnam are unfolding an extensive Three Ready's Movement. It is a movement to engage themselves in productive labour in place of their husbands, brothers and sons who have gone to fight, take a good care of the family members of servicemen and get themselves ready to fight when necessary.

This mass movement, initiated by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, now involves millions of women.

The female workers of the Nam Dinh Textile Mill, while frequently fighting the invading enemy planes, have been overfulfilling their daily and monthly production quotas.

A militia women's platoon, in close co-operation with the army men, fought more than 100 enemy planes, bringing down 47 of them in two days.

A 53-year-old woman in Quang Binh province is famous for her distinguished service in transporting war supplies.

She ferried munitions across a one-kilometre-wide river 46 times in three days, braving the heavy bombings by U.S. air pirates.

The whole land of Vietnam is an impregnable fortress. Everyone carries out the duty of fighter while doing his own job. Everyone is confident of the final victory and is in high spirits. No one can subdue such people.

(to be continued)

Director Yun Byong Gwon

HIS HANDS

MAN'S hands sometimes give you stronger impressions than his looks and clothes do. Labour Hero Yun Byong Gwon, Director of the East District Housing Construction Enterprise in Pyongyang, is just this sort of man. When his big and somewhat rough hand took mine firmly, I felt an overflowing energy, a sense of friendliness and trust. This was perhaps because I had some knowledge of his feats.

He had his share in building more than 5,000 flats, laying bricks and assembl-ying prefabricated parts. He also had his hand in constructing the Grand Theatre, Children's Palace, Moranbong Stadium and other monumental buildings in Pyongyang.

His career as a construction worker started towards the close of 1957 when the whole city of Pyongyang was a big construction site.

A great deal of reconstruction work had by then been carried out on the ruins caused by more than 428,000 U.S. bombs during the Korean war. Yet there was still much to be done. Workers were unfolding the Chollima movement to speed up construction.

Yun Byong Gwon, discharged from the army, plunged himself into the cauldron of construction work in the capital.

In December 1958 he attended a meeting of Pyongyang construction workers as a renovator.

He was made the leader of a work-team and the efforts for collective renovation earned his work-team the title of Chollima work-team or front-rank work-team. In 1961, his work-team won the title of Double Chollima work-team.

He was promoted to a workshop head. A man energetic in the emulation drive for "quick and better work," he challenged

Director Yun Byong Gwon — Photo by Kim Gwang Su

More and more new blocks of flats are going up outside the heart of Pyongyang. Photo shows a construction site of the East District Housing Construction Enterprise led by Yun Byong Gwon

the construction workers throughout the country to an emulation drive for "four flats by each" in 1962, and won the drive.

The Government awarded three Orders of National Flag and the title of Labour Hero to this tireless renovator. He was twice elected to the Supreme People's Assembly, the highest organ of power in the country. This is an expression of the deep trust and respect he enjoys among the people.

DREAM HAS COME TRUE

When he was asked to tell what had prompted him to become a construction worker, Yun Byong Gwon said: "That had been my dream from early childhood."

Here is a fragment from his life story.

Born into a poor hill-side plot tiller's family in 1930, Yun Byong Gwon drudged as a hired hand at a landlord's already in his early days. The family with the ailing father sheltered in a shanty which the landlord offered out of his "benevolence." It did not have roof, walls and windows. To live in a decent house was the biggest dream of the little boy. He now director of a big housing construction enterprise, does not forget this childhood dream.

His dream now is how to build comfortable modern houses for all of the working people at an early date. Frequently he visits the apartments in the city to see whether there is any defect in the heating system, whether there is anything irrational about the allotment of rooms.

"To be frank with you," the director said, "I was a bit excited and pondered over whether I could well manage this big enterprise when I was appointed to the job. But I was assured when I thought of my colleagues with whom I had worked together for years. To rely on their efforts and resourcefulness would provide me with the key to all matters. This was my belief and I grew confident."

The workers naturally respect and trust their director.

The director now receives college education in his spare time as a student of the correspondence course of Pyongyang Construction College.

"I couldn't get a systematic school education. That's why I'm studying while doing my work. Moreover, without learning new techniques you can't go ahead any more today when we're making technical revolution," the director said with a gentle smile.

A 36-year-old man, he is a young director. But, like many people in our country he has done a great deal of work for his age. He provides an example of an ordinary person, giving full play to his talent and doing much useful work in North Korea where everything is dedicated to the people's wellbeing. He will do much more work in the interests of the people's happiness.

Kim Hae Kyong

MOTHER FACTORY

MOTHER LATHE

THERE are 10-15 local industry factories for each county in North Korea. These factories, without exception, were built by local efforts, using locally obtainable materials.

Each of these factories has its own history. Some factories gradually underwent expansion and then begot several factories specializing in the mmufacture of definite products. The Bukchong aluminium factory in a county seat in South Hamgyong Province is a case in point.

When I visited the factory, the chief engineer showed me around a workshop, saying it would help me in getting acquainted with his factory's history. Shiny lathes were standing in rows. He conducted me to an outmoded lathe at a corner of the workshop.

I wondered why he had chosen to show me that belted lathe. The chief engineer saw how I was feeling and immediately started to recount the story of the lathe.

When the war in Korea (1950-1953) started by U.S. imperialism ended the factory had only such simple production tools as the blacksmith's tools. The production equipment with which the factory started in 1948 after forming a small producers' co-operative with seven handicraftsmen, was burned to ashes or destroyed.

The workers here dug out from the heaps of cinders a lathe reduced to a mere skeleton, made one accessory after another by using hammers and files and regenerated the outmoded lathe. This played the part of the mother lathe of the factory.

CHILD MACHINES

Then I inspected a workshop where production process is automated. Girls were operating two 120-ton moulding presses. According to the chief engineer, the presses were born of the mother lathe.

In response to the country's call to launch a machine-tool multiplying movement, the workers here decided to manufacture a lathe. But they had little experience and no machine and equipment. Only a belted lathe was available to them. They suffered one setback after another. But this could not stand in their way. They pulled together raking their brains. After a month-long painstaking efforts they succeeded in manufacturing a lathe.

The importance of their success lay not merely in the numerical growth of the lathes. In the course of the manufacture of the lathe the workers acquired technique and came to have confidence that they can make machines for themselves.

The experience they gained served as a valuable asset in the manufacture of lathes, shapers, presses, planers and other machine-tools, pressing rollers and other factory installations.

In a few years' time after the machine-tool multiplying movement started, the factory was fitted out with 248 machines of its own make, big and small.

BEGOT SIX FACTORIES

The factory, which was poorly furnished in the early postwar days, set up six workshops—aluminium, wooden ware, ironware, enamelware, porcelain, farm implements. And as the material and technical basis was reinforced and the level of management rose, these workshops were gradually developed into those specializing in the manufacture of their definite goods.

In 1963 the wooden ware workshop was separated from the factory and put on an independent footing.

The experience in begetting machines and a factory inspired the workers with deeper confidence. As conditions matured in respect of management personnel, machines and equipment, the factory seperated from it the remaining five workshops for their independent operation. In 1963, the aluminium workshop developed into a factory.

ENGINEER'S INITIATIVE

Engineer Oh Gyu Han, a graduate from the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, was the first technician to be taken on at the factory. It was when the machine-tool multiplying movement was just getting under way.

He threw himself wholeheartedly into multiplying machines and equipment at the factory. He had his active share in furnishing the aluminium factory.

Not resting content with his results, this senior engineer proposed the opening of a technical preparation section and set about fitting out the engineering, casting and chemical laboratories. Four engineers, ten assistant engineers and more than 50 skilled workers were involved in this project.

Their efforts bore fruits. The technical preparation section devised new chemical polishing and plating methods and completed two sets of automatic equipment in 1965.

The technical development plans for 1966 worked out by Oh Gyu Han and his technical staff envisages furnishing the aluminium factory in such a way as to produce 11 times as much goods as the aluminium workshop did in its early days.

Won Dong Ju

WURUK and KAYAGUM

Music critic MUN HA YON

WURUK was an outstanding musician of Korea and the inventor of Kayagum, a traditional Korean stringed instrument.

He was not only a celebrated player of Kayagum but a music writer.

According to old records, Wuruk was born in the Kaya State in the southern tip of the peninsula, one of ancient states in Korea, in the late fifth century and continued with his musical activities until the end of the 50's of the sixth century. While acting as a professional court musician, he trained many musicians.

When he was in the Kaya State, he made a 12-stringed instrument. It was named Kayagum after the Kaya State. In Japan it was called Sillagum because it was introduced by way of the Silla Kingdom (The Silla Kingdom was one of the Three Kingdoms in Ancient Korea.).

Kayagum is a plucking instrument whose strings are flexible producing elastic sounds close to the natural human voice. This instrument has been very popular and today it is in wide use in keeping with the development of folk music.

The fact that Kayagum has a great vogue even today, 1,500 years after it was manufactured, gives an idea of the high level of musical art attained in Wuruk's days.

Wuruk also wrote many pieces. The most famous of all which find mention in literature are the "12 pieces," almost all of which are based on folk songs. His "lion piece" was written to accompany the lion dance, which has been handed down from generation to generation in different parts of the country.

When Wuruk, together with his students, was in Rangsong on the territory of the Silla Kingdom neighboring the Kaya State to give performance, the King Jinhung of the Silla Kingdom happened to be there. The king, who had heard of Wuruk, sent for him. The king, fascinated by his performance, took him to Kyongju, the capital of his kingdom. The king made Wuruk a music instructor for the young people of his kingdom.

There is a place of historic interest named Tamgundae (Kayagum-playing Pavilion) in Chungju, in South Korea where, it is said, Wuruk alongside his students, played on Kayagum.

The melodies of Wuruk's Kayagum were so buoyant that, old stories say, even cranes danced to them.

As a result of several years of his wholehearted instruction, the artistic talent of the young people in the Silla Kingdom developed rapidly. His students Bupji, Mandok and Kyego, drawing on their teacher's technique, composed five new original pieces.

In praise of his students' works, Wuruk said: "Your pieces are sweet indeed. They seem to carry a pathetic tone but in no way helpless; your tone is gay but not disorderly."

Kayagum solo

This affords a glimpse of Wuruk's aesthetic view of music and the characteristic features of the music at the time.

The soft, sweet and buoyant melodies characteristic of the Korean music as a whole have thus been formed since olden times. Wuruk made a great contribution in this regard.

Spring Program of Athletic Contests

In different events, athletic contests, the third of their kind this year, have been in progress since the beginning of March. Entering for the contests which will last until mid-April are both veterans and new comers from the clubs of Moranbong, February 8 and Amrok-gang and from provincial physical training centres.

In the swimming meet held at the indoor pool in Yangdok, South Pyongan Province, from March 1 to 3, altogether 26 swimmers set new national records in 11 events. The winners of the first and second places in women's 100-metre free style and the 200-metre back stroke improved the previous records. This shows the swift progress in the swimming technique in Korea.

The wrestling contest took place at the club of the Hwanghae Iron Works in Songrim of North Hwanghae Province, on March 6-7. Wrestlers from the February 8 won the bouts of all weight divisions. Especially remarkable performances were shown by Kim Gwan Ho, gold medalist at the First GANEFO.

Meanwhile the boxing contest was held at the club of the Kiyang Tractor Plant, South Pyongan Province, on March 6. The winners in all weight divisions were also from the February 8.

The marathon and walking race will take place in Kaesong on March 13-14. Throwers will meet at a contest in Pyongyang on March 20-21. Archery contest is scheduled for April 15-18 in Chongjin. Kaesong will be the venue for the archery contest.

Doing the rehearsal

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

STATE DANCE THEATRE PREPARES FOR SPRING PROGRAMME

People's Artiste Choi Sung Hui has produced a ballet, twelve scenes, as a spring present to the working people.

Members of the State Dance Theatre have completed their full-dress rehearsal of the first half of this new ballet and have begun practising the last part.

This ballet under the provisional title "Story about Women Divers" is scripted, choreographed and directed by Choi Sung Hui. It deals with the fight for fishing grounds and the wretched life of the South Korean women divers and fishermen in the twenty years since the liberation.

Her daughter An Song Hui, also People's Artiste, is working on a ballet based on national classics.

This one with the temporary title "Sol Juk Hwa," a patriotic woman in the Koryo Dynasty, shows the gallant struggle of the people against foreign invaders in the period from the late 10th century to early 11th century.

It is choreographed and directed by An Song Hui, and will be performed by ballerinas of the State Dance Theatre.

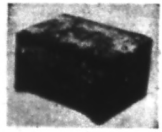
Also included in the repertoire of the theatre is the ballet "Tales of the Gold Star" depicting the undaunted struggle of the People's Army and the people in the rear during the Korean war against the U.S. aggressors.

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

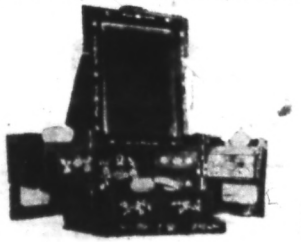
The picture here shows one of the mirror stands the Korean women used during the Li Dynasty (1392-1910). A collapsible stand, it has, beneath the mirror, several drawers for the toilet articles and a toilet set. In the centre of the mirror stand are triple drawers, and on either side of which are also drawers that can be unfolded.

The drawers are for keeping such toilet articles as powder, beauty wash, cream, perfume, rouge and eyebrow paint and such toilet accessaries as combs, powder puff and hand-glasses. These toilet articles and accessaries are, as can be seen in the photo, taken out when people use them. The drawers unfolded on either side can be used as a stand for small ornamental goods. Many of the toilet containers are made of white porcelain for which the Li Dynasty was famous, and these delicate handicraft works add to the elegance of the mirror stand.

This mirror stand is portable and is inlaid with mother of pearl.



Collapsible mirror stand: unfolded (bottom) and folded



S. Korean Workers Demand Wage-hike

63,000 WORKERS IN LABOUR DISPUTE

More than 64,000 workers are now in labour disputes in South Korea, according to a report of news agency **Donghwa Tongshin** from Seoul, in South Korea. Hired at 197 enterprises, they are demanding wage hike, conclusion of collective contracts and better working conditions.

The news agency also reports that over 30,000 workers of government-run enterprises and tens of thousands of workers in the domains of monopoly, railway and communications have declared that they would enter labour disputes from March 15 for higher pay and better living conditions.

The wave of labour disputes "has surged to a high hitherto unknown" said the news agency.

RAILWAY WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Korean railway station workers hired by the government-run coal company called a strike on March 7, demanding the raise of their wage to 340 per cent, according to reports from Seoul.

CASTING WORKERS ON STRIKE

The workers of the Hapdong Foundry in Taejon, South Chungchong Province, went on a strike on March 10 to defend their human rights, South Korean Radio **Hanguk Munhwa** reports.

They downed tools because their employer refused compensation to a co-worker who was injured while at work on March 5.

JAPANESE-EMPLOYED WORKERS FIGHT ON

According to **Dongyang Tongsŏn** reports from Seoul, Korean workers employed at the Japanese companies in South Korea had been on strike for better living conditions for five consecutive days as of March 12. These workers at nine Japanese companies had been in dispute with the management presenting seven-point demands such as 100 per cent wage increase and the payment of bonus before calling 48-hour strike at 8. a.m. on March 8. When the company management turned down their demands, they went on a strike on March 10 for an indefinite period.

On March 12, the workers, at a meeting of the struggle committee, decided to continue the strike till the management of the Japanese companies accept their demands.

SEOUL STUDENTS CALL FOR REINSTATEMENT OF THEIR COLLEAGUES

Students of the Law College of the Seoul University are demanding the reinstatement of the patriotic students who were expelled from the college on the charge of having taken an active part in the demonstration against the treachery of Pak Jung Hi and his clique last year, according to reports from Seoul.

Representatives of the college students met on March 8 and adopted letters to the president of the Seoul University and the rector of the Law College. In the letters they demanded that the expelled students be restored from the new school term.

The students are resolved to wage a more vehement struggle unless their demand is met.

PAK JUNG HI'S COURT TRIES PATRIOTIC STUDENTS

Students of the Yongbuk University in Taegu were called out on March 9 to the local court in the city and there they heard a prosecutor demand six months' penal servitude for them, according to a South Korean radio report.

Their offence: they took the lead in the demonstrations against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" in last June.

KOREANS IN JAPAN

(Continued from page 1)

criminal "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The meeting also adopted a written demand to the Japanese Government, which was handed on March 8 to Noboru Takeshida.

The demand was:

—To immediately abrogate the criminal, aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" which goes against the interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples and involves the possibilities of seriously affecting the future relations between Korea and Japan,

—To stop national discrimination against and persecution of the Korean nationals in Japan, fully ensure them all democratic national rights including the right to change "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality, democratic national education and freedom of movement to their homeland and stop inducing them to be "naturalized,"

—To discontinue propaganda against Korea and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, severely punish those criminals who have committed violence and murderous atrocities against Koreans in Japan and take responsible measures against the recurrence of similar cases and —to stop subjecting Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to "special investigation" and police surveillance and withdraw all national discrimination against them in financial loans, taking their situation into full consideration. (KCNA)

Korean nationals in Japan demand freedom of visit to their homeland

South Korean Troops Victimized in S.Vietnam

Some 350 South Korean puppet troops were put out of action in South Vietnam, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

In a U.S.-directed barbarous operation against the inhabitants in Binh Khe district, Binh Dinh Province, from February 26, 344 soldiers of five South Korean battalions were killed by the local people's armed forces. Two helicopters were brought down in this engagement.

On February 28, seven South Korean soldiers who were retreating to the Binh Khe district seat were snipped off by local guerillas.

More Troops Leave for S. Vietnam

The Seoul regime, at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, sent on March 11 all of a sudden an engineer company of its marines to South Vietnam, according to press reports from Seoul.

This company is not included in the 20,000 puppet troops to be sent to South Vietnam later.

It is said to be a replacement company, but it will fill vacancies in the ranks caused by their heavy casualties.

SEOUL REGIME PLANS TO SEND WORKERS TO S. VIETNAM

The Seoul regime is plotting to send scores of thousands of South Korean workers to South Vietnam to build military setups.

The manager of the "R.M.K." construction company belonging to the U.S. troops in South Vietnam came to Seoul and negotiated with the Seoul regime on recruiting 35,000 workers through the "Hanguk Overseas Development Company" controlled by the puppet regime, according to reports from Seoul.

Another report of the above news agency says Pak Jung Hi and his clique are to send on March 11 40 construction workers to South Vietnam under the contract already signed with the "R.M.K." company.

Pak Jung Hi Reinforces Puppet Army

The defence ministry of the Seoul regime decided to form one more marine brigade and submitted the plan to the state council meeting, according to reports from Seoul.

This step is being taken to fill the gap made by the dispatch of a marine brigade to South Vietnam last autumn.

IN S. KOREAN COUNTRYSIDE

Facts and Figures

△ **South Korea's arable land has** been reduced by 300,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* = approximately one hectare) compared with the average figure for 1934-1936 under the Japanese colonial rule. The decrease has been caused by the requisition of farmland for use by the U.S. and South Korean troops and by the American policy of ruining South Korea's agriculture.

The shrinkage of area is more striking in dry fields than in paddy fields owing to the big influx of American surplus farm produce—chiefly wheat, cereals and raw cotton.

The area sown to industrial crops has shrunk from 200,000 *jongbo* at the time of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule to 63,000 *jongbo*, of which the area under cotton and hemp has dropped to nearly one-tenth and a half respectively.

△ **Farmland has as a whole become** sterilized. More than 70 per cent of the cultivated land has been acidified.

South Korean publications deploringly write: "If things go on this way the farmland would get completely barren in 10-20 years."

△ In South Korea rice is the main crop.

At present, only 22.4 per cent of the paddy fields are irrigated, the remainder depending on rain water.

The absolute majority of the existing irrigation facilities are small ones and the irrigation associations with a watering capacity of less than 10,000 *jongbo* account for 97.5 per cent of the total. More than 63 per cent of the existing irrigation facilities are old ones built in the pre-liberation days.

△ **Such** medieval farm implements as shovels, hoes and A-frames are still in wide use.

The peasants have one weeder for every eight families, one tread-thrasher for every six families and one plough for every three families. The ox- and horse-carts fall far short of the need. In North and South Kyongsang Provinces there is one cart for every 13 peasant families.

△ **The grain output is 88.3 per** cent of what it was in the days of the Japanese rule—a decrease from 29,370,000 *sok* (one *sok* approximates 150 kg.) to 25,960,000 *sok*, the average figure for the period from 1961 to 1964. Last year rice harvest was 11.5 per cent smaller than in 1964. As a result, South Korea, once Korea's granary, has to import 800,000-1,000,000 tons of grain from abroad every year.

△ Even according to the curtailed statistical data published by the puppet authorities, 92 per cent of peasants are saddled with usurious debts. Their debts average more than 21,000 won per family or are close to the total amount of money in circulation in South Korea. This represents an increase of 2.7-fold and 2-fold over 1960 and 1963 respectively.

FOR JAPAN-KOREA FRIENDSHIP

A meeting was held in Tokyo on March 4 in welcome of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission which had visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in February.

It was attended by many Japanese public figures.

Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, was invited to the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Kunisuke Nagano, President of the Japan-Korea Association; Masaharu Hakamata, Secretary of the same, and many other public figures.

They evinced the determination to redouble their efforts for realizing complete freedom of visits between Japan and the DPRK and the freedom of travel of Korean nationals in Japan to and from their homeland.

At the meeting Tokuji Kameda, leader of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission, emphasized that the Japan-Korea Association together with the entire democratic forces of Japan would make every effort to implement the joint statement issued by the Association and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Democratic Nat'l Rights of Koreans in Japan Supported

Political parties and public organizations of Japan are vehemently opposing the infringement upon the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan by the Japanese Government.

Tomio Nishizawa, director of the united front department of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, stated: Today the overwhelming majority of the Koreans in Japan support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, do not want "ROK nationality" and reject the "assimilation education" of Japan. This is their legitimate national right. This is only natural from the viewpoint of international law and international practice.

Koichi Yamamoto, director of the international department of the Japan Socialist Party, said that the Sato Government should meet the just demand of Koreans in Japan for the change of "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality and immediately stop the unwarranted intervention in and repression of their democratic national education.

Ryoichi Yasutsune, director of the political department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, condemned as an unpardonable act the move of the Japanese Government to intensify national discrimination against and suppression of Koreans in Japan and even impose "assimilation education" upon them.

Similar statements were made by Masaharu Hatanaka, director of the Japan-Korea Association, and Fuki Kishida, Chairman of the Japanese Federation of Women's Organizations. (KCNA)

Japanese Local Assemblies Adopt Resolutions

More and more Japanese local assemblies are adopting resolutions in support of the just movement of the Korean residents in Japan for the change of "ROK nationality" forced upon them to Korea nationality. On February 28 and on March 9 the Ibaragi city assembly in Osaka prefecture and the Kamakura assembly in Kanagawa prefecture unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the change of nationality of Korean citizens in Japan.

These resolutions were adopted in support of the request of the Korean residents embraced in the "Association for the Change of Nationality" in the areas mentioned.

Pointing out that "the right to nationality and the freedom of choosing nationality are basic human rights established by the international law," Ibaragi city assembly in its resolution strongly demanded the Japanese Government to ensure the freedom of choosing nationality to the Korean residents in Japan who want to change ROK nationality on the alien registration certificates to Korea nationality.

As of March 9 the number of Japanese local assemblies supporting the Koreans' movement reached 23 including four municipal and prefectural assemblies, 14 city and district assemblies and five *cho* assemblies. (KCNA)

Sato's Plan to Revise the Constitution

By KAZUO TAKASUGI (Japanese Journalist)

(Continued from Previous Issue)

In our No 9 issue the author described why the Japanese militarists are in such haste to revise the Constitution. In this issue he dwells on the points in the Japanese militarists' scheme for the revision of the Constitution.

The main points of the constitutional revision are:

First; to abrogate Article 9 of the present Constitution which stipulates: "The Japanese nation sincerely desires an international peace based on justice and order and forever renounces war as a sovereign right and the threat by force of arms or the use of armed force as the means of settling international disputes. To achieve the aim of the preceding clause, it does not keep the ground, naval and air forces and other war forces. The right of belligerency of the state shall not be recognized," openly to legalize the security pact, the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan, the use of Japanese bases by the U.S. troops in their war of aggression against Asia, the existence of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces and their dispatch abroad and nuclear armament and to specify the "obligation of national defence" in the Constitution to enforce a conscription system.

Second; to abrogate the declaration in the current Constitution: "the sovereignty rests with the people," elevate the status of the Emperor, just as at the time of pre-war Japan, again to the head of the state and thereby install him in the centre of the state system of Japanese militarism in bondage to the United States.

Third; to reshuffle state machinery in a reactionary way with the reinforcement of the Cabinet's authority by revising the provision of Article 41 which stipulates "the parliament is the sole supreme sovereign power organ."

Fourth; to obliterate the democratic rights of the people in a big way.

To speed up the constitutional amendment aimed at the strengthening of the reactionary ruling system and the open revival of militarism the Liberal-Democratic Party must obtain a more than two-thirds majority both in the House of Representatives and House of Councillors, which is required for constitutional amendment.

But the number of votes and seats won by the Liberal-Democratic Party in the Diet elections has since the traitorous 1952 security pact came into force steadily decreased, which provides a token of its loss of the Japanese people's support.

In the 1963 elections to the House of Representatives, it polled 54 per cent of the votes obtaining 283 out of 467 seats. The elections to the present House of Councillors in July 1965 witnessed another decrease in the number of the votes obtained by the Liberal-Democratic Party. Now it holds 142 out of 250 seats.

This shows that the seats obtained by the Liberal-Democratic Party are far less than the number required for a more than two-thirds majority both in the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

If is observed that as long as the present election system and methods are applied the Liberal-Democratic Party would inevitably lose more votes and seats in the coming Diet elections.

The reactionary forces state their fate on the forced introduction of the "small electoral system" as a miraculously effective remedy in attaining a "permanent stabilization of the Liberal-Democratic Party's dictatorial regime" by getting out of this helpless situation with the help of changing the election system for the worse and by securing a more than two-thirds majority in the Diet which is required for the constitutional amendment.

(To be continued)

An Important Task—To Check Japanese Militarism

SEIICHI SUZUKI

Director of International Affairs Department of Sohyo

This is my second visit to Korea after an interval of full five years.

I'm amazed at the rapid rate of socialist construction and once again pay tribute to the workers of Korea.

In Japan a struggle has, to be waged against the "rationalization" of every description, for it entails dismissal; a struggle is on for existence against the runaway prices.

Korea has carried out its construction on the ruins caused by the war fought against American imperialism. The workers constitute the main force in the construction.

It is said that Korea's output of steel and electric power per head of the population is very high.

The workers of Japan fighting against the "rationalization" and the workers of Korea unfolding the Chollima workteam movement stand out in contrast to each other.

I have seen once again that the mission of the trade union varies according to the social conditions the working class is in.

I visited the office of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and had frank talk with its Vice-Chairman Li Jong Sn.

In the course of the talk I found, above all, that the workers of Korea were keeping sharp vigilance against the revival of Japanese militarism in the light of the current situation.

In fact, all nations in Europe are highly vigilant against the revival of West German fascism. But I think precaution against Japan is insufficient.

To fight to check the revival of Japanese militarism is an important task of the working class of Korea as well as of the democratic forces, reformist political parties and trade unions of Japan. The Japanese have experienced a disastrous war, but, I believe, a mere denial and war-weariness will not help safeguard peace.

(The author was deputy leader of the Japan-Korea friendship people's mission which visited Korea last February.)

With the Vietnamese Friend

(At the Kim Il Sung University)

Senior Coach Myong Rye Hyon

Coach Kim Gwang Sop

Coach Choi Byong Sop

Coach Yon Sung Chol

Football

Try-out for World Cup Finals

A few days ago, I paid my second visit to the Combined Korean team which is now preparing for the world championships in London. They were up to elaborating tactics according to the training programme. I could watch close at hand how they were going at it.

It was early spring and the weather was warm, an ideal season for training.

TO MEET FORMIDABLE RIVALS

A practice match was in progress. The performance of the backs and half backs showed they were all in good form. The half backs were deftly playing the role of a bridge between the backs and forwards and the role of an organizer of offensive.

In London our forwards would, I believe, create menace to the goalies of our rival teams from the Soviet Union, Italy and Chile.

Fast reaction, quick judgement and good jumping capacity of our goalies also deserve mentioning.

Watching the training, I thought we may safely expect much of our combined team comprising such fine players.

TALK WITH THE COACH

When the day's training was over, I had a chance to talk with the senior coach Myong Rye Hyon.

A man of average height, with broad shoulders and swarthy complexion, he replied with a smile when I asked what chance he was expecting the Korean team would have at the London championships:

"Every entrant makes a bid for win. Our rivals—the Soviet, Italian and Chilean teams—belong to the category of the strongest in the world. As for us, we're preparing ourselves to be their tough opponent. As the old Korean saying goes, 'you can't tell which is longer before you've made comparison,' it is not safe to make any forecast now."

"Our boys," the senior coach added, "are in high morale, so high as to remove even a mountain."

Pak Hae Chon

Li Gun Hak

Some thirty footballers have been in training for the World Cup finals in London. On their way to London, our boys are to visit some European countries to have matches. They are players chosen from among the members of the teams under the Football Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Association has under it 12 teams of A Class and 40 teams of B Class comprising over 250,000 amateurs. It has 1,600 referees.

The players having practice now are:

Candidates for the Line-up

Li Chan Myong

Li Gun Hak (27)
Master of Sports Goalie
Moranbong team 68
(Number of international matches he has taken part in)

Li Chan Myong (20)
Master of Sports Goalie
Locomotive team 13

An Se Bok (21)
Goalie
Amrok-gang team 11

Sin Yong Gyu (25)
Merited Athlete Back
Moranbong team 87

Oh Yun Gyong (26)
Merited Athlete Back
February 8 team 102

Rim Jung Son (24)
Merited Athlete Back
Moranbong team 60

Kang Bong Chil (24)
Master of Sports Back
Pyongyang City team 26

An Se Bok

Pak Ri Sop (23)
Master of Sports Back
Amrok-gang team 7

Ha Jong Won (25)
Master of Sports Back
February 8 team 29

Ke Sung Wun (24)
Back
February 8 team 13

Han Chang Sin (23)
Back
Locomotive team 9

Yu Chang Gil (20)
Back
Workers' team 12

Ryang Sang Jin (22)
Back
Amrok-gang team 2

Kim Ge Dok(20)
Back
Workers' team 6

Li Chi (22)
Back
Pyongyang City team 9

Pak Sung Jin (22)
Master of Sports
Half back
Moranbong team 34

Im Song Hwi (21)
Master of Sports
Half back
Pyongyang City team 15

Kim Yong Gil (23)
Half Back
Workers' team 15

Han Bong Jin (27)
Merited Athlete Forward
Pyongyang City team 72

Pak Du Ik (24)
Merited Athlete Forward
Moranbong team 65

Kim Sung Il (22)
Master of Sports
Forward
February 8 team 45

Kang Ryong Wun (25)
Master of Sports
Forward
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Rim Jung Son

Pak Ri Sop

Ke Sung Wun

Yu Chang Gil

Pak Du Ik

Kim Yong Su

Oh Yun Gyong

Kang Bong Chil

Ha Jong Won

Han Chang Sin

Ryang Sang Jin

Kim Sung Il

Jon Jo Nam

Kim Ge Dok

Kang Ryong Wun

Li Chi

Kim Bong Hwan

Pak Sung Jin

Yang Song Guk

Im Song Hwi

Li Dong Wun

Kim Yong Gil

Kim Gwang Ryol

Han Bong Jin

Sin Jong Su

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